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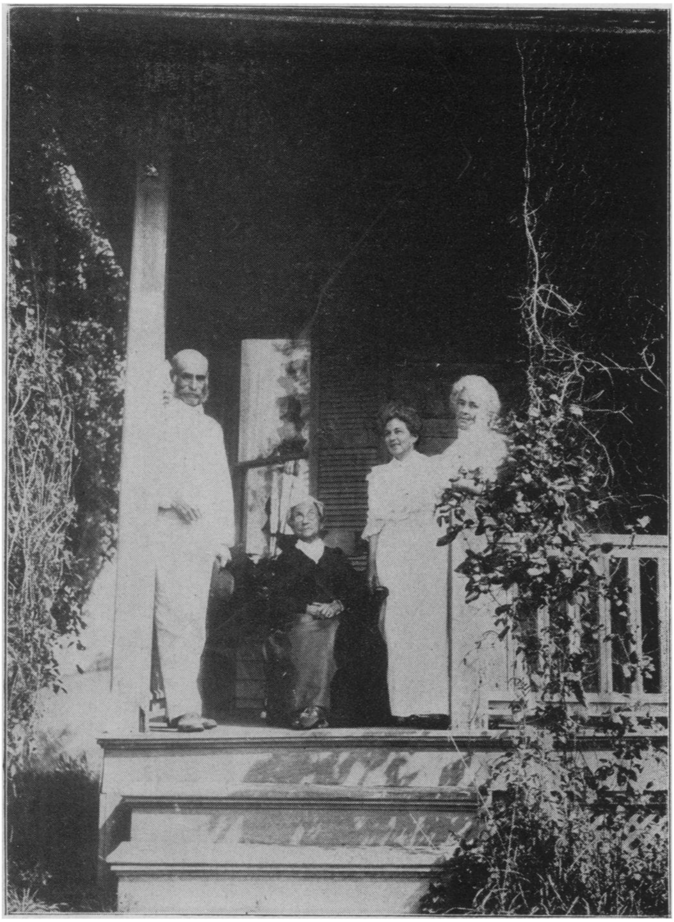
OBITUARY: PROFESSOR A. P. MORGAN.

W. A. KELLERMAN.

The death of Professor Morgan has removed from us a genuine naturalist, an eminent mycologist, and splendid man. On this Journal particularly will fall a heavy loss — valued contributor as he was, beginning with the first volume and at numerous times assisting even to the end of the thirteenth; in fact, the MS. he had nearly or quite completed will be used also in the beginning of the fourteenth volume.

It is a pleasure to state that the deep interest in nature, particularly the vegetable world, which his daily life, study, and publications evinced, had nothing of sordid motive — this was not an agency or means of accumulating wealth or even a method of earning a livelihood. His later years on the farm were quite favorable to sympathetic enjoyment of nature and most fully embraced. My own visit at his home a summer or two ago, with a short ramble through his fields and woods, put me in touch with a type of naturalist too rare these later days; revealed to me a soul alive to the beauties of nature and responsive to her sweetest influences.

Professor Morgan began studying the higher fungi when little assistance in this country was available. There was Frost of Vermont, with whom he at once came in contact, as also our Nestor of Agaricology, Peck of Albany. We suspect their friendly communications aided and encouraged him greatly. But an independent and critical mind was exhibited at once. The work



PROFESSOR A. P. MORGAN AT HIS HOME PORCH

From Picture Taken a Short Time Before His Death; Mrs. Morgan is on the Right.

that he has done from first to last is his own — his papers being a presentation of his own good judgment. His name is indissolubly linked with American Mycology — great as the strides, and changes in altitude in the future may be. His name has been associated by Peck, Saccardo, Massee, and Ellis, with several interesting species, for example, Boletus Morgani, Polyporus Morgani, Lepiota Morgani, Russula Morgani, Cantharellus Morgani, Hypoxylon Morgani, Peziza Morgani.

He did not attend scientific meetings, and therefore personally he was unknown to most of the botanists — not so of course his work extensive and valuable, which is not dependent on personal contact.

No portrait has been published, though we were insistent on having a good photograph, — which then after some reluctance he promised at an early opportune time. But it proved too late, and consequently I will use one of the pictures I made for my own pleasure as I kodaked him at his own home, standing on the porch with the members of his family, Mrs. Morgan being on the right. From this charming point he had a view for miles over the rich and beautiful Miami Valley. I have asked Mrs. Morgan for a brief outline of her husband's life and the following points she has kindly furnished me:

Andrew Price Morgan, born at Centerville, Ohio, 27th October, 1836, son of Harrison S. Morgan and Lydia Ann Newman; died of pneumonia at his home, Preston, Ohio, October 19, 1907. Incineration by the Cincinnati Cremation Co., October 21, 1907.

He began the study of Botany while a teacher in the schools of Dayton, Ohio. Was first assistant then principal in the ward schools, afterward Professor of Mathematics in the Dayton High School. From this position he went into the army, first in the 84th Ohio Infantry — carrying a stoutly bound copy of Gray's Manual in his knapsack — and again as First Lieutenant in the Fourth Independent Battalion O. V. C. Being a member of the Dayton Light Guards he was a well drilled soldier and did a great deal of work drilling volunteers. At the close of his army service he was very ill with typhoid fever and to avoid confinement in the school room traveled in the states of Wisconsin and Minnesota representing the school book firm of Wilson Hinkle & Co. for seven years. A partial paralysis closed his career. He could neither read nor write for two years. In 1870 he married Laura M. Vail of Pomfret, Vermont, and when he quit traveling for the school book firm he went to his wife's old home midway between the White and Green mountain ranges. Here he began his first study of fungi. He procured a copy of Hymenomycetes Europaei by Elias Fries. I find this written on the blank leaf of the well worn volume, "Cost $8.25. Imported by Scribner Welford & Armstrong. New York City, June 2, 1876." He identified the Lichens with the aid of Tuckerman of Amherst, Mass. and

Mosses with the aid of Frost of Brattleboro, making the personal acquaintance of both these men. His early gatherings of Agarics were determined by Chas. H. Peck of Albany, N. Y., with whom he has kept up communication ever since. After more than three years of this delightful recuperating of health he returned to Dayton, Ohio, and was Principal of the Second District School for several years.

He has lived on the little farm in Preston for twenty-three years — "the happiest of his life!" he says, studying, reading, working in his own way. He was reading An Introduction to Logic, by H. W. B. Joseph Oxford, a few days before his death and had just finished reading with great pleasure Ernest Mach's Space and Geometry.

We append a list of Professor Morgan's publications — which we have been able to complete with Dr. Farlow's assistance.

The Study of Fungi, Bot. Gaz. 2:104-5, May 1877.
Flora of the Miami Valley, Ohio, 12°, pp. 68, 1878.
Agaricus Morgani Peck, Bot. Gaz. 4:208-9, Sept. 1879.
A New Polyporus, Bot. Gaz. 7:135-6, Nov. 1882.
Mycologic Flora of the Miami Valley, Ohio, Jour. Cin. Soc. Nat. Hist. VI-XI; Apr. 1883-Oct. 1888.
Kentucky Fungi, Bot. Gaz. 8:156-7, Jan. 1883.
The North American Geasters, Am. Nat. 18:863-970, Oct. 1884.
North American Geasters, Jour. Mycol. 1:7, Jan. 1885.
On the Study of the Agaricini, Jour. Mycol. 1:41-2, March 1885.
North American Agarics, The subgenus Amanita, Jour. Mycol. 3:25-33, March 1887.
The Genus Geaster, Am. Nat. 21:1026-1029, Nov. 1887.
Mycological Observations, I, Bot. Gaz. 15:84-86, Apr. 1890.
North American Fungi, The Gastromycetes, Jour. Cin. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI-XIV, Jan. 1889-July 1891-March 1902.
North American Helicosporae, Jour. Cin. Soc. Nat. Hist. 15:39-52, April 1892.
Myrostoma coliforme Dicks. in Florida, Am. Nat. 26:341-3, Apr. 1892.
Two New Genera of Hyphomycetes, Bot. Gaz. 17:190-2, June 1892.
New North American Fungi, Jour. Cin. Soc. Nat. Hist. 18:36-45, pl. 1-3, 1895 (1896).
Myxomycetes of the Miami Valley, Ohio, Jour. Cin. Soc. Nat. Hist., XV-XIX, Oct. 1892-Aug. 1896.
Description of a New Phalloid, Jour. Cin. Soc. Nat. Hist. 15:171-2, Jan. 1893.
Synonymy of Mucilago spongosa (Leys.), Bot. Gaz. 24:56-7, 31 July 1897.
Notes on some Florida Myriostomas and Geasters, Jour. Mycol. 8:3-4, May 1902.
A New Genus of Fungi, Jour. Mycol. 8:4-5, May 1902.
Morchella — The Morels, Jour. Mycol. 8:49-50, June 1902.
Note on North American Fungi, Jour. Mycol. 8:105-6, Oct. 1902.
A New Genus of Fungi, Sporocystis, Jour. Mycol. 8:169, Dec. 1902.
The Discomycetes of the Miami Valley, Ohio, Jour. Mycol. 8:179-92, Dec. 1902.
Lepidoderma geaster (Link), Jour. Mycol. 9:3-4, Feb. 1903.
A New Species of Sirothecium, Jour. Mycol. 9:82-3, May 1903.
Dictyostelicae or Acrasieae, Jour. Mycol. 9:84-86, May 1903.
Some Western Specimens, Jour. Mycol. 9:161, Oct. 1903.
Note on Corticium leucothrix B. & C., Jour. Mycol. 9:162, Oct. 1903.

A New Species of Berlesiella, Jour. Mycol. 9:217, Dec. 1903.
A New Sirothecium, Jour. Mycol. 10:1, Jan. 1904.
A New Melogramma, Jour. Mycol. 10:49, March 1904.
Tubercularia fasciculata Tode, Jour. Mycol. 10:97-8, May 1904.
A New Species of Pyrenomycetes, Jour. Mycol. 10:161-2, July 1904.
Pyrenomycetes scarcely known in North America, Jour. Mycol. 10:226-8, Sept. 1904.
Sphaeria Calva Tode, Jour. Mycol. 11:1, Jan. 1905.
The Genus Gibellula Cavara, Jour. Mycol. 11:49-50, March 1905.
A New Chaetosphaeria, Jour. Mycol. 11:105, May 1905.
A New Species of Kalmusia, Jour. Mycol. 11:153, July 1905.
Peziza Pubida B. & C., Jour. Mycol. 11:154, July 1905.
North American Species of Marasmius, Jour. Mycol. 11:201-12, 233-47, 12:1-9, Sept. 1905-Jan. 1906.
North American Species of Heliomyces, Jour. Mycol. 12:92-5, May 1906.
North American Species of Lepiota, Jour. Mycol. 12:154-9, 195-203, 242-48, 13:1-18, July 1906-Jan. 1907.
North American Species of Agaricaceae, Jour. Mycol. 13:53-62, 143-153.

TWO NEW HYPOGAEOUS SECOTIACEAE.

BY WILLIAM ALBERT SETCHELL.

In the immediate vicinity of Berkeley, and in fact upon the campus of the University of California itself, as well as elsewhere, Dr. N. L. Gardner and myself have not infrequently found specimens of two members of the Secotium-family which appear to be new and which are strange in their habitat. They grow in exactly the same fashion that many of the so-called hypogaei do,— i. e., not really buried in the ground, but partially buried under earth and absolutely covered over with a compact layer (or layers) of fallen leaves and other debris. It is in just such places and covered in exactly the same way, that we have found many of the true hypogaei, such as specimens of Hymenogaster, Hydnangium, Tuber, etc., in this same region. The method of searching for these Secotiaceae is just the same as that employed for the Hymenogastraceae, Tuberaceae, etc., viz., of raking off the covering of dead leaves and exposing the ground underneath, when they may be seen either superficial on the earth, or else very slightly buried in it. It seems proper to call attention to this matter of habitat, since, so far as the literature is known to me, there is almost no mention of such habitat favored by other members of the same group (cf. however, Bucholtz, Hedwigia, vol. 40, p. 314, 1901) and also because of the supposed absence of hypogaeous species in this family, the statement has been made that the members of this group are all epigaeous. (cf. Fischer, in Engler and Prantl, die nat. Pflanzenfam. I. 1 * * p. 299, 1898).

Another striking thing about the plants with which this article is concerned is, that they both appear at first sight to be